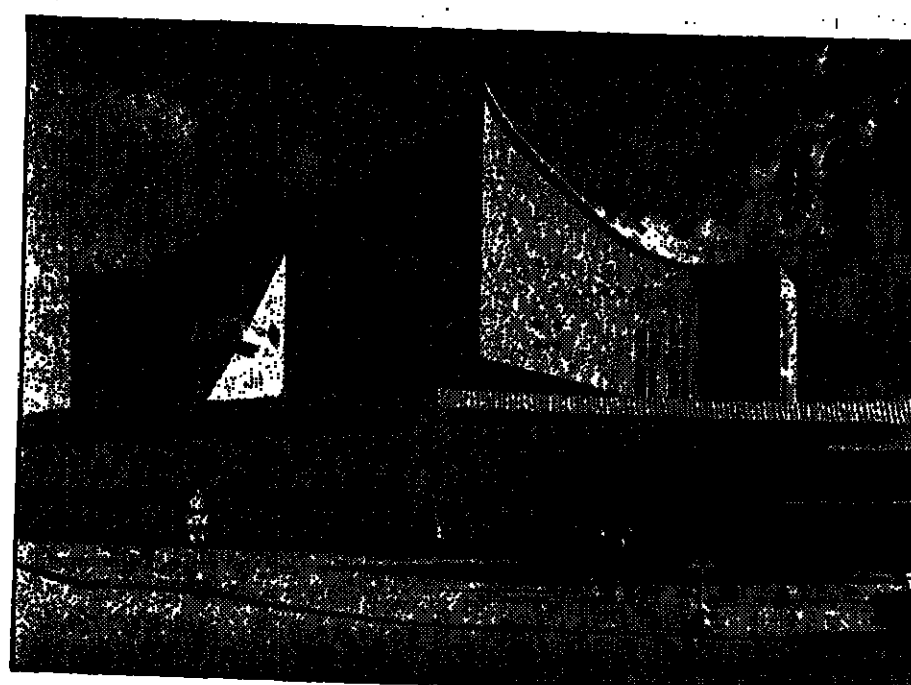


Music and theatre in Germany

As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kemperplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

Hanover-Herrenhausen; the theatre in the palace of Schlossgen near Mannheim, founded 1749, and the Munich Opera, Bavarian National Theatre, built 1811, burnt down later and rebuilt in its full splendour in 1963. A grand and elegant music



National-Oper, Munich

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

Philharmonie, Berlin

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No non-nuclear zone without Soviet arms cuts

Any suggestion of a nuclear-free zone in either Scandinavia or central Europe is dismissed out of hand at Nato quarters in Brussels. The West would be running much too big a risk, it is argued, unless the Soviet Union were to thoroughly cut its nuclear build-up. The cuts would need to be guaranteed by international controls. In the Kola peninsula the Soviet Union has the largest concentration of nuclear forces and firepower stationed in this area in modern history. It would be worth considering a nuclear-free zone if the Soviet Union prepared to embark on the largest disarmament programme in history.

There can clearly be no question of such thing, so the position will remain unchanged in the Soviet Arctic, which means that the Soviet general staff, with its gigantic military concentration in the Kola peninsula, is pursuing a twofold objective. One is to send up long-range aircraft in the region were to be reduced, both the Backfire bombers and the SS-20 missiles, with a range of 4,800km and a payload of three nuclear warheads each, could be withdrawn behind an arms limitation zone in the Soviet Union but within striking distance of Scandinavia.

Arms limitation zones in Europe, whether northern or central, will always be threatened by the nuclear powers. Hermann Bohle (Der Tagesspiegel, 29 August 1981)

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Over a barrel, but no grip slips

At first glance might appear of paramount importance to Nato.

The latest news from the Soviet north that Soviet long-range supersonic jets, Tu-22s, known in Nato parlance as Backfire bombers, have been sent rounding the North Cape and heading south-west into the Norwegian

Some of them were sighted and photographed over international waters by Norwegian interceptors.

The Backfire bomber has a range of 2,500 miles. Fuelled in mid-air this can be extended to 8,000km. They are equipped with nuclear missiles with a range of 250km and are a major danger to shipping between the United States and northern Norway once they are based in the Kola peninsula. They were not stationed there, but in probability they now are.

It is not enough for Nato to go nuclear-free. More is needed. Soviet anti-submarine vessels of the Krivak class have recently set out from Kola; they too are equipped with nuclear warheads capable of travelling 50km.

Any nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would have to mean an end to these ships being based in Arctic ports.

In the Kola peninsula, the Soviets have 185 submarines (70 nuclear); 11 cruisers; 60 destroyers, frigates and corvettes; 250 aircraft; 100 helicopters; and a complete parachute division, with 10 more in the Leningrad region. Within 10 days, four more divisions could be added. All would be equipped with SS-4 and SS-5 nuclear missiles. Then there is the Baltic Red Flag Fleet to the south of Scandinavia, with a further 75 submarines and 70 surface warships.

The Soviet Union would need to disarm heavily if more peaceful prospects were to be restored in Scandinavia, but one problem of any nuclear-free zone would still remain, as the Americans are quick to point out.

Even if the Soviet military concentration in the region were to be reduced, both the Backfire bombers and the SS-20 missiles, with a range of 4,800km and a payload of three nuclear warheads each, could be withdrawn behind an arms limitation zone in the Soviet Union but within striking distance of Scandinavia.

Arms limitation zones in Europe, whether northern or central, will always be threatened by the nuclear powers.

Hermann Bohle (Der Tagesspiegel, 29 August 1981)

Preventing another war is Bonn's overriding preoccupation

The Second World War began 42 years ago when Germany invaded Poland. We know from Hitler himself that this was to be but the beginning of the conquest of fresh Lebensraum in the East.

The later war on the Soviet Union was a foregone conclusion even, though, on 1 September 1939, Russia gave Germany backing and took its share of the spoils.

There can no longer be any discussion of who was to blame. The Germans were themselves to blame for destroying the Reich and their national unity.

But the war also brought to an end Europe's predominance in world affairs. The new superpowers went on to establish their respective domination over a war-torn continent.

They began to share out the world between the two of them.

Now, four decades and many smaller wars later, people are afraid of a major war again. The new world order is unstable and the United Nations remains wishful thinking.

The renewal of rivalry between the superpowers is threatening to nip in the bud the hopeful beginnings of cooperation between the blocs.

The Federal Republic of Germany, in common with the remainder of free Europe, depends on the Western alliance for its security. Nato is not an aggressive pact.

Its armament and military planning are no secret and geared to defence. The West also has political objectives that give priority to keeping the peace.

For Bonn this means forgoing a review of the results of the Second World War. It also means coming to terms with the division of Germany, probably for some time.

The Federal Republic is fulfilling its undertaking to ensure that war never again breaks out from German soil.

Siegfried Mährlein (Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 31 August 1981)

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 31 August 1981)

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 31 August 1981)

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(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 31 August 1981)



Chancellor Schmidt with Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland near Hamar, north of Oslo. (Photo: dpa)

Schmidt reassures Europeans on East-West relations

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned Europe in an urgent appeal from Copenhagen not to be overwhelmed by anxiety.

After talks with Danish Premier Anker Jørgensen, Herr Schmidt was bombarded at a press conference almost exclusively with anxious queries about nuclear armament.

"Europe," he said, "is too afraid." It was an absurdity to be more afraid of the United States than of the Soviet Union.

At the end of a two-day Scandinavian

tour that took him to Norway and Denmark the Chancellor said he was still strongly in favour of all talks and ties that might lead to detente in East-West relations.

At the same time the Soviet Union was calling on other countries to disarm from an altogether unsuitable position of a unilateral arms build-up of its own.

Moscow was also, he said, proposing nuclear-free zones without in any way going into details. A freeze of current missile potential would in no way redress the balance in Europe.

Yet the deterrent potential of the two superpowers was enough to prevent ill-considered moves, so fearful talk was unwarranted, he said.

Herr Schmidt said he was not opposed to nuclear-free zones but before supporting proposals would need to have clarified what shape they were intended to take.

He was still not clear what the Soviet Union was prepared to offer in return for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and how far Moscow was willing to withdraw its nuclear weapons back into Soviet territory.

He stressed, as he had done in his talks with Norwegian Premier Gro Harlem Brundtland, that the US decision to go ahead with the manufacture of the neutron bomb gave no cause for undue anxiety.

It could only be stationed in Europe after unanimous approval by all Nato members, while in Germany the neutron device could only be based provided it was stationed in other Nato countries too. Yet he felt bound to say, and on this point Mrs Brundtland, Mr Jørgensen and he were fully agreed, that he had viewed the timing of the US decision with disquiet.

(Rheinische Post, 31 August 1981)

(Rheinische Post, 31 August 1981)

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(Rheinische Post, 31 August 1981)

(Rheinische Post, 31 August 1981)

THE LAW

Police chief who rose through the ranks

Heinrich Boge, 52, head of the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) in Wiesbaden, has gained everybody's respect since he assumed office in the spring.

He was formerly Hanover's chief of police and head of the Police Department at Bonn's Ministry of the Interior.

Boge was no unknown quantity to the BKA's staff of 3,500 when he assumed the presidency of Germany's most demanding security agency. He has been engaged in police work for the past 32 years, starting as a cop on the beat who acquired a law degree in his spare time, gradually rising through the ranks.

Of course he had many contacts with the BKA during his police work, particularly when he was at the Bonn Interior Ministry. There, the BKA was part of his responsibilities.

He is said to have had frequent differences of opinion and clashes with his predecessor at the BKA, Horst Herold, when the feathers flew.

At the time, insiders said that while Boge as a policeman recognized Herold's expertise, he did not share his visionary belief in computers.

The fact is that Boge did not assume his job at the BKA with the intention of realizing any "visions".

In the first two months, he was said to be "studying the setup." This was followed by a period in which his immediate subordinates said "the boss now has

a picture" and, finally, the word was that "he's settled in."

Visitors find that everything is as it was. But is it?

True, there have been no visible changes. The distribution of tasks, the internal setup and the emphasis in the bureau's work have remained the same.

Such changes would in any event not have been within his authority since they could in some cases not be instituted without going through the Bundestag.

Yet there have been changes that are not immediately recognizable. The staff, for instance, have noted with satisfaction that the new boss is "a good listener." He is said to be pleasant to deal with and knows how to handle people.

This is probably due to the fact that, unlike Herold, Boge speaks the language of the cop.

Herold took over the job to realize his visions of an efficient criminal investigation centre. He thus decided what he wanted from the very beginning and most of his staff went along with him.

Even his worst opponents don't deny that he was successful. It is largely due to his work that the BKA today ranks among the top criminal investigation bureaus in the world.

Boge is entirely different. He took over a functioning apparatus with the intention of ushering in a phase of consolidation.

Following a dramatic development of

the BKA into its present crime-busting efficiency there was clearly a need for this.

Heavy criticism has been levelled at the bureau over its enormous powers and due to the simple fact that federal coffers are no longer bursting with cash as they once were.

There have also been changes in the BKA's relations with the police forces in the individual states. One senior BKA man: "In the old days we asked the state prime ministers to come and see us; now the boss goes to them and their police headquarters."

The states clearly appreciate this new attitude. Boge's visits to the state capitals, his manner and his expertise earn him respect. A senior North Rhine-Westphalia police officer: "He's well informed and his time of learning the ropes is clearly over. He has now actually taken charge to the point where nobody can pull the wool over his eyes."

Boge enjoys the same respect in his former bailiwick, the Bonn Interior Ministry. Except that now the roles are reversed.

Before he became president of the BKA he occasionally had to turn down the bureau's requests. Now, it is he who has to fight it out with Bonn's bureaucracy.

"And he does exactly that in a very matter-of-fact and competent manner," says a senior Interior Ministry official.

Whenever differences arise, Boge calls a spade a spade and tries to settle them in as businesslike a manner as possible.

Patience, perseverance and frankness are his most conspicuous qualities.

Frequently he is tough when it comes to settling matters of principle.

All this has prompted security experts to regard Boge as the ideal successor to Herold whose merits in building up the BKA remain indisputable.



Heinrich Boge ... calls a spade a spade.

"Herold," says one of his former subordinates, "was the right man in the right time. But Boge is the right man in today's conditions at the bureau."

The visionary Herold could thus be described as a watchdog.

For instance, when the Interior Ministry appointed Günther Hoyer as vice-president of the BKA he naturally assumed that he was appointed as a watchdog.

But a year later nobody saw the watchdog role anyone saw. He became the most enthusiastic of followers, fighting it out on his own with the Bonn bureaucracy.

He had, as one wit put it, fully heroldised.

It is unlikely that the same will be said of Heinrich Boge. But then, not Herold's staff member but his successor.

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 August 1981)

PEOPLE IN POLITICS

Bonn's man in East Berlin puts the accent on informality

Bonn's man in East Berlin, Klaus Bölling, has been seen by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to GDR leader Erich Honecker and a working visit by Klaus Bölling to the Chancellor's holiday home in Schleswig-Holstein.

One how times have changed for Bölling. A year ago he was chief government spokesman in Bonn and had to pour oil on the troubled waters of upset over the postponement of the Chancellor's visit to the GDR.

Now, as Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin, he himself has the job of preparing for the meeting with SED leader and State Council member.

June 1974, when Klaus Bölling was appointed chief government spokesman in Bonn by Chancellor Schmidt, the Chancellor mused about his future prospects.

One who has been chief spokesman for the Federal government can fall on to become either an ambassador or a member of the Bundestag.

But he is unlikely to become an ambassador. This turned out to be the case of Klaus Bölling, who as Bonn's man in East Berlin enjoys in Germany no more than the status of permanent representative.

But Bölling does not feel he has been unlucky in any way. Taking over

from Günter Gaus as Bonn's man in East Berlin was his personal preference.

After more than seven years in Bonn he has now spent over seven months in the GDR without much being seen or heard of him, which is a far cry from his previous constant appearances on German TV.

But this in no way upsets him: "I am quite happy no longer having to dance at so many weddings."

For years as government spokesman his job was to put across the Chancellor's policy, a task he performed so well that, as a caustic commentator recently put it, it often came over as better than it really was.

Now he prefers to say nothing, despite a long waiting list of would-be interviewers, and this too is much to the liking of Chancellor Schmidt.

"I should not like to start jawboning at this stage of the proceedings," he says.

What he would like is to ensure that the meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker is not talked into failure before it even takes place, as was the case last year.

A year ago the Chancellor's GDR visit was heralded long in advance, leading to no end of speculation. "People here found that hard to stomach," he explains.

East Berlin was currently again upset about details of the Chancellor's letter to

Herr Honecker having been leaked in Bonn. So it seems reasonable to assume that after Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, which is scheduled for November, Herr Schmidt's visit will this time be announced and undertaken without much in the way of prior announcements, possibly coming as a surprise. Early winter is a likely deadline.

An excursion to Werbellin-See in the Brandenburg countryside near Potsdam is an occasion for surmise about what might have been.

In August 1980 Helmut Schmidt was to have arrived at Werbellin-See station for his visit to the GDR. The station building and approach roads were spruced up in readiness. But the visit was cancelled.

It is an old-world station, a black-and-white building in the middle of the forest, looks as pretty as a picture.

At the station, on the boat across the lake and during the stroll to Schloss Hubertusstock, where the Chancellor was to have stayed, his man in East Berlin is recognised.

People come up to him to ask questions. "When is Helmut Schmidt finally due to come then?" "We really can't afford to let him go to the GDR."

His interlocutors are anything but dissidents. They are perfectly normal people, Party members even, who are well aware that events have taken different courses in the two German states.

Yet they still expect small steps towards normal neighbourly relations, and this is an experience Klaus Bölling feels distinctly pleasurable.

"People recognise you but they don't stare at you as though you were something out of this world. They come up to you and engage in factual discussion."

What is more, people turn out to be well informed and to have distinct and subtle differences of opinion of their own.

He is very much a man for everyday encounters with the man in the street in the GDR, where he has travelled widely in the past few months. "I have now familiarised myself with almost the entire GDR."

He is also keen to meet the people in East Berlin. Near his official residence in Niederschönhausen there is a bar where local people can see him in private life, as it were.

Here he is not formally dressed. You will find him at the bar in an open-necked shirt or a polo-necked sweater chatting about soccer, the family and, of course, politics.

Yet there is always a thought at the back of his mind in the bar, on the street, when visiting neighbours or sending out invitations to artists and writers.

"I always wonder whether I might not be doing them a disservice. Maybe they feel I want to provoke them, or maybe they feel I want to ingratiate myself by echoing their views."



Klaus Bölling ... informal chat. (Photo: Sven Simon)

These are difficulties that even occur in encounters between young people from either side of the intra-German border.

Visiting youngsters from the West often encounter dissatisfaction because they claim to know everything better and reckon to have first claim on true socialism.

"That riles people here. They are politically aware youngsters well capable of judgements of their own and with no intention of having their opinions decided by others."

"They are not on the lookout for West German models either. There are certain things they would like to change, but in the context of their own situation."

He even claims to have come across a growing sensitivity on the part of GDR officials towards these young people. In view of developments in Poland a number of trade union officials are also changing their tune, he says.

"Never a day passes but you learn something new here. I have no doubt that I too have had to reappraise a number of preconceived notions."

But there is also the mental oppression, as he calls it, the continual attempts to isolate West Germans in the GDR, be it at the Interhotel in Leipzig or in the bar opposite his official residence.

Time and again, although without demonstrative outrage, he comes back to the Berlin Wall. He is still unable to accept the Wall as something normal.

Often he has to cross it, and even with a diplomatic passport he is sometimes made to wait by petty-minded officials. But cross it he must. "If only to be able to telephone in private from West Berlin."

Bölling's attitude towards the Wall reflects his personal outlook towards the GDR. He was born in Potsdam in 1928 and spent his early years as a cub journalist in the GDR at a time when the two German states were drifting steadily further apart.

Now he is back, but his old home has changed even more. Yet he takes a level-headed view of political reality.

In *Deutschlandpolitik*, you can get nowhere against the wishes of the GDR. You must have its consent.

His relations with GDR leaders are governed by this level-headed realism. He is courteous in tone but definitely not to say tough. In what he has to say, he has a certain way of conveying false

Continued on page 6

What makes a terrorist? Study looks at some backgrounds

There have been all sorts of theories why people become terrorists. Despite the earnest efforts to shed light on personal and political questions, not much conclusive evidence has been unearthed.

There have been no shortage of interpretations. Excursions into pseudo-psychology and sociology abounded.

The clichés included: the idle son of rich parents; the girl brought up in an authoritarian home; the student overfed on state subsidies; and the sexually frustrated woman's libber.

What scientific explanations were put forward were not reliable enough because there wasn't enough solid information available.

Now the Bonn Ministry of Justice has produced a study to fill some information gaps.

The study is not 100 per cent scientifically authoritative, but it does provide facts.

It goes under the cumbersome name of "Social-Biographic Traits of Left Wing Terrorists and their Supporters", and is based on the trial records of 209 terrorists who were convicted between January 1971 and November 1980.

The study confirms the impression that many of the terrorists came from relatively well-to-do families and have a high level of education: 36 per cent came from the upper and 23 per cent from the lower social classes.

These class-related data have only been established for about half the convicts.

The educational level is high both in relation to the population as a whole and to other criminals: at least 36 per cent were university students at the time of their crimes and another 28 per cent

had graduated from other post-secondary schools.

But 24 per cent had only elementary schooling and another 12 per cent dropped out of post-secondary schools.

20 per cent were self-employed on their own or were high-ranking white collar workers or civil servants; 10 per cent were small tradesmen or middle level white collar workers and civil servants; 26 per cent were low level clerks and skilled and unskilled blue collar workers.

The rest were secondary school or university students or had no occupation at all.

Most of the convicts (67 per cent) were single; 20 per cent were married and 13 per cent divorced, widowed or separated.

The widespread view that terrorists had no previous criminal record has been proved wrong: 26 per cent had been sentenced before for crimes unrelated to terrorism, 11 per cent had terrorist convictions and 63 per cent had no record.

Another supposition that has been proved wrong concerns the proportion of women: only 26 per cent of those under review are women.

An interesting aspect of the study is the breakdown into the types of crimes: only about 23 per cent of the terrorist convicts were sentenced for attacks on people or objects.

By far the largest proportion received

their sentences for "group-related acts", in other words, for acts that led to the development or maintenance of a terrorist group or for crimes committed to supply such groups, such as robbery, car theft, the purchase of weapons, forgery of identification papers, etc.

The mere membership in a criminal or terrorist organisation also belongs in this category.

Thirty per cent of the convicts were sentenced for supporting terrorist groups by giving them shelter or letting them use their cars or writing terrorist graffiti or distributing terrorist leaflets.

The study stresses that these classifications have nothing to do with the severity of the crimes.

Taking only the more severe crimes, it transpires that 10 per cent were sentenced for homicide, 14 per cent for arson, bombings, etc. and 15 per cent for robbery or blackmail.

The study terms it "significant" that only one-third of those sentenced for simple or multiple homicide committed these acts with the intention of assassinating a specific person.

Two-thirds of these crimes were directed against groups (such as the police force), mostly to escape arrest.

"While this does not minimise the heinousness of homicide, it sheds more light on the circumstances under which terrorists are prepared to kill," says the study.

Justice Ministry experts have clarified these facts with a caution: German terrorism has its roots in the student movement.

Initially, it was academics who believed that the political change thought necessary could only be brought through violence. From there, the student movement spread to other groups in the public. And it is here that the logical reasoning behind terrorism might have lost its importance.

According to the study, it shows a certain similarity with the development of drug addiction.

The findings suggest that the biographical traits should be seen as indications of relatively weak ties with the social institutions of our society such as family and occupation.

But this constellation does not necessarily indicate an inclination to crimes. It only marks the threshold.

This condition, which youth terms "status uncertainty", is coupled with feelings of personal insignificance and a well-defined search for orientation patterns with the need to lean on someone.

If young people in this situation are exposed to additional stress and a failure at school or in vocational training or in the search for a job, which is experienced as a personal failure, more inclinations to become members of a terrorist group may arise.

(The biographical traits of the convicts are not necessarily indicative of their criminal behaviour.)

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■ THE ECONOMY

Blueprint for keeping a crisis at bay

Only the impact of massive private investment can prevent a world-wide economic crisis, says Professor Hans-Joachim Rübow. Together with John Maynard Keynes and Michael Kalecki, Professor Rübow, 80, is one of the founders of modern macro-economic theories. In this article, he calls for a different use of the funds now provided by the Bank for Reconstruction to promote investments by small and medium-sized industry.

The alarming rise in unemployment has been no surprise to seasoned economists. They have known all along that drastic interest rate increases must throttle any upswing and lead to more jobs.

Employment, and hence growth, are inextricably linked with the overall rate of investment.

By the same token, investments in a market economy dominated by private enterprise are governed by the cost of money and anticipated profits.

The retarding effect of rising interest rates on investment activities is particularly pronounced because higher investment costs go hand-in-hand with lower anticipated profits.

Following the upswing that began in mid-1975, the number of employed (which had been dropping) rose by more than 900,000 due to rising investments.

But the central bank's interest rate policy, starting from 1979, led to the disastrous consequences which began to show in the spring of 1980.

As it turned out, it subsequently became impossible to reduce the discount rates because the drastic price increases for imported oil had led to a large balance of payments deficit.

This was largely due to the fact that the Opec countries did not use their mammoth earnings for imports from the oil-consuming nations.

Hundreds of billions of dollars that flowed into Opec coffers were not recycled but found their way to the Euro-dollar markets. There, we can borrow that money to pay for our oil bill provided our interest rates (in real terms) do not lag behind those of other oil-importing countries — primarily America.

Among proposals to counter unem-

ployment was one that investment costs be reduced through subsidies.

The idea was to subsidize those investments that would reduce our need for imported oil, promote environment protection and further the construction of private housing.

Housing has been particularly hard hit by high interest rates.

On 8 April 1981, the government announced its programme for low-interest credits to be paid for through the Reconstruction Loan Corporation from DM6.3bn that was to be raised on international money markets.

But the DM6.3bn in low-interest investment credits is a drop in the ocean considering our total annual investments of DM350bn. This applies even if the DM6.3bn were to be used only for those investments that would otherwise not have been made. The fact, however, is that some of these investments would have been made at any cost and require no subsidizing.

The effect would be quite different if this money were to be used to reduce the interest burden on investments financed by commercial banks.

If, for instance, the cost of investment money in the three instances mentioned — lowering overseas oil dependence, environment protection and housing — were to be reduced through subsidies by 3 percentage points over a period of 3 years, DM9bn would suffice to make investments worth DM10bn considerably cheaper.

Even by using the still available portions of the DM6.3bn in this way in the first year of the subsidy period investments could be stimulated considerably. (This is so even assuming that far from all subsidised investments would go into additional projects that would otherwise not be realised, and that not all of these subsidised projects serve the objectives the government wants to promote.)

Relatively few additional billions used to reduce interest rates in the second subsidy year could result in considerably stepped up investments.

And it is not only new jobs that depend on the investment volume. This must also be a decisive factor in determining whether old plants that can no

longer meet their costs through their output are shut down and the staff laid off. Even workers producing capital goods spend the available money (which has not gone into savings accounts or been paid to the state) on consumer goods. As a result, profits for goods sold to workers must be the larger the larger the proportion of capital goods and the smaller that of consumer goods in the GNP.

As the investment volume diminishes, the ratio between average wage costs and the production earnings of the employer shrinks (regardless of nominal wages) and the more jobs become redundant for reasons of profitability. The shutting down of plants is greatly dependent on the development of the investment ratio in any given economic phase.

As a result, the higher the investment ratio the higher the profits for business — and these have shrunk to the danger point.

Stepped-up investments thus not only improve the balance sheet of newly created jobs on the one hand and the redundancies due to shutting down on the other; they also improve the prospect of profits.

As a result, the effect on employment of cheaper investment credits is only marginally reduced by the fact that some of the additional investments are only being made than originally planned.

Using the unspent portion of the DM6.3bn to subsidize interest rates could thus prevent a further rise in unemployment.

Only a few billion over and above this amount used for this purpose could in fact trigger a new upswing and rising employment.

Tax revenues would rise, social security spending go down and the budget consolidation would be swifter.

Further cutbacks in government spending would have a depressing effect on business and would only promote further unemployment.

Recent favourable forecasts for 1982 are based on a misunderstanding of cyclical theories and the context between the development of investments, the degree of employment and growth. Neither the Keynesians nor the monetarists see this context correctly.

What matters, therefore, is to arrive at new investment-promoting decisions by the autumn in the hope that these will not come too late to prevent a disastrous economic development. Such decisions could mark the turning point.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 August 1981)

Bölling

cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be said to have a normal civil service routine.

Above all, he is not obliged to skip from one subject to another as he was in Bonn. Here he is in a position to concentrate on every little detail of a single subject.

He can "devote thought to how progress can be accomplished in *Deutschlandspolitik* and to the development of perspectives for the future."

At times he feels a little impatient. "The process of normalisation will take a long time yet." Yet he is gratified to be able to help individuals here and now — without making a song and dance about it.

So Herr Bölling is somewhat sceptical about the meeting between Schmidt and Honecker. He says not to expect too much to come of it.

In common with the Chancellor he would like to be able to prevent international political tension from rebounding on intra-German ties.

But the atmosphere is chillier and leeway has been reduced. "There will not be productive progress again until the great powers are on better terms."

Major issues are not what is called for at present. The prospects look better for a solution to issues that appear small fry when looked at from Bonn but are important for people in Berlin, such as improved visiting regulations.

Contrary to the views held by others, Klaus Bölling reserves the right, despite empty coffers in Bonn, to continue to use financial means of improving conditions for Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

"But naturally a balance must be struck between what is given and what counter-concessions are offered in return."

Peter Kutschke

(Vorwärts, 27 August 1981)

Concern over trend of unemployment

Two million jobless by 1985, as predicted, is neither a certainty nor an arbitrary horror figure pulled out of the hat.

While the tug-of-war between the ties over principles and the size of budget continues, experts are warning the prospects of full employment are more. Their unanimous view is that is not in sight and that there is no improvement in the offing either.

The economic and labour policy conference had not progressed with the help of a few figures.

Unemployment this year and in 1985 is likely to be between 1.3 and 1.5 million.

Another 1.2 million job seekers crowd the labour market by 1985. A real economic growth of 2.5 per cent and an equal increase in the productivity rate, the situation on the labour market could improve.

Theoretically, one strategy in such jobs could be to administratively negotiate reduced productivity in selective bargaining.

But common sense tells us that this is impossible.

It can hardly be meaningful to wage legions of potentially jobless to wage with hammer and pliers while at the same time world trade and the other industrial nations develop to efficient technology.

The task facing politicians and partners in collective bargaining is of a different nature. After the war, Germany benefited from an influx of capital and technical know-how, especially from the United States.

Germany's strength at the time by its acceptance and support of this process.

This resulted in high growth and capital accumulation, GNP and consumption.

Later, politicians and the public collective bargaining failed to notice the level of consumption and the money available for distribution could not be secured in the long run through the post-war investment process. The importance of follow-up investments was minimised.

What matters now is to reverse the process. Those who refuse to accept the labour market forecast until 1985 must also oppose the existing projections of real growth and investment.

If the growth figures are inadequate to produce an acceptable number of jobs and internationally competitive jobs must be hiked via incentives rather than from tax relief to the development of wages in real terms. Regardless of what we pursue a supply-side or a demand-side policy, what matters is to reverse the process.

This is the crux in the current debate. Those who demand that the importance of employment not be overlooked in the concern with the reduction of the budget should not forget investments through a strict on-budget tax.

There can be little point in cutting investments through such a tax cut if the added revenue is not used for investment and the like. This would do harm than good where employment is concerned.

Hans D.

ENERGY

West over a barrel, but Opec grip slips



in Geneva that his cartel produces 1.5 to 2 million barrels a day more than it can sell.

A contributing factor here has been Saudi Arabia, the only staunch ally of the West in the cartels.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, the sagacious Western trained Sheikh Yamani, has put up a stout resistance to the constant price hikes — primarily by such radical countries as Libya, Algeria and Nigeria.

But even Yamani, who offset the shortfall in the oil production due to the Iranian-Iraqi war by stepping up his own country's output, is not as unselfish as he seems to be.

As the cartel's biggest producer, accounting for about half of Opec's total output, he has been making use of his strong position on behalf of the Saudi royal family, and he seems to regard the West as a suitable ally for his policy.

In Geneva, he was prepared to increase his self-imposed price limit of \$34 a bbl by one dollar to persuade the other 12 Opec members to agree on a uniform price.

But Iran's inexperienced new oil minister, Mohammed Ghazali (whose every other sentence stressed the necessity of fighting imperialism), spared the West a new price increase.

Ghazali refused to depart from the present \$36 price and was adamant in

the end, market forces are always stronger than any cartel. Even the most powerful cartel, Opec, had to give to this fact when 13 members were unable to arrive at a prices policy at the end of fruitless and acrimonious negotiations at its Geneva conference, chairman Dr Subroto had no choice but to admit: "We're no further the day we started our talks."

Could just as well have said that the conference had not progressed at the point it reached at the round-table meeting last May in Geneva.

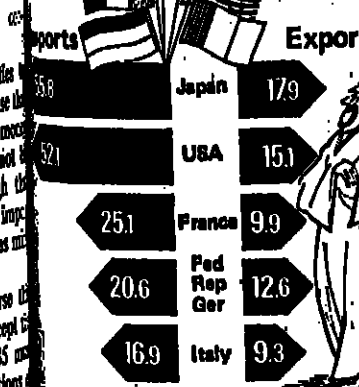
Too, the Opec countries failed to reach agreement. Neither had they at the previous meeting in Bali.

At the beginning of this year, Opec was chasing its tail and showing signs of disintegration. Prices for crude are still irresponsibly high and the 13 member nations last year accounted for 57 per cent of the petroleum produced outside the East Bloc.

Only five years ago, when the cartel was at its peak, more than 65 per cent of the oil produced in the free world came from Opec countries. Since then the share of Opec oil has been falling steadily. Thus market forces have prevailed in a world that was of other industrial nations developing under the tenfold increase of petroleum prices since 1973.

The price increases of the cartel led to the development of the new oil wells in its sphere of influence, to economies with the oil sheikhs.

Exports of oil in 1980, estimates in billions of barrels



measures and to the use of such substitutes as coal and natural gas.

The world-wide recession, which is due to excessive petroleum prices, led to diminished demand.

The banks of the oil-consuming countries are fuller than ever before and new wells are being opened up daily.

Opec's lack of restraint in its price policy has thus clearly backfired. Never before has its petroleum production been lower and never before has the cartel found it so hard to find buyers as it is now.

For the first time in modern oil history the Opec country Iran is now advertising in London newspapers in a desperate bid to find buyers.

At the first half of this year, 12 Opec countries reduced their output by about 10 per cent and some of them, like Kuwait, have little choice but to admit

rejecting the freezing of oil prices until the end of 1982 as called for by Yamani. Thus Yamani also withdrew his compromise offer of \$35 and reverted to the existing \$32 per bbl.

The cracks within Opec which had first become visible at the Caracas conference in late 1979 but were papered over at the time are now clearly in evidence.

What little papering remained in Geneva was publicly torn down in the corridors of the Intercontinental Hotel when a Nigerian delegate said that his country would now undersell even Saudi Arabia.

Until now, Nigeria's official price has been \$40, but it has also offered its oil on the free market for slightly over \$35.

Considering the fact that the quality of Nigerian oil is better than that of Saudi Arabian, Nigeria only has to reduce its price by half a dollar to undercut Yamani.

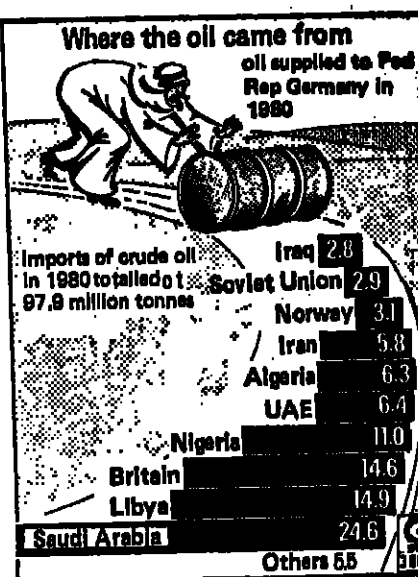
Nigeria's attitude becomes understandable in the light of the fact that, according to official figures, its former output of 2 million bbls a day has dropped to 700,000.

Rumour in Geneva had it that the true output now is only 450,000 bbls — less than one-quarter the former production. As a result, Nigeria is barely in a position to pay for goods already on order from the West, which it sorely needs for its industrialisation.

After two days of preliminary talks and an actual conference of three days, which eventually shifted from the conference room to the private suites of the oil ministers, Subroto announced a unique resolution.

In view of the inability of the oil ministers to come to an agreement, the heads of state and government were called upon to establish contact by telephone and find some sort of a compromise.

By shifting the decision from Opec to the heads of government the cartel actually sounded its own death knell.



Granted, Opec will continue to exist; but after the Geneva conference it will no longer be the Opec that has been tightening the screws on the thumbs of industrial and — even more so — developing countries, giving an extra turn from time to time for good measure.

Libya's oil minister Zagar was the first to recognise the danger that lay in shifting the decision to the heads of government. He refused to contact Ghazali, saying: "Ghazali's job is to defend the freedom of Libya and not to haggle over dollars."

He went on to say that unless the unity of Opec were restored he did not exclude the possibility of a "People's Opec". This would consist of the Socialist Opec nations, would not only promote its own market interests but would not only fight competition from the traditional Opec.

As things now stand, the free world can regain its freedom of action and rid itself of the blackmail by the hitherto powerful cartel — a chance nobody would have dared hope for only a few years ago.

Wolfgang Müller-Haesseler

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 August 1981)

More than just politics behind American gas supply hint

At the Ottawa summit, president Reagan made vague and non-committal suggestion that Europe buy its energy from the United States rather than importing natural gas from the Soviet Union.

America has growing quantities of natural gas for export and a number of companies would like to make such a deal.

Europe in fact might be using American gas by the end of the decade.

Reagan's suggestion was heavily politically motivated. He the Soviet deal will make Western Europe excessively dependent on the East Bloc, even if the amount of fuel is less than originally thought.

Despite the fact that Bonn would like to see the contract with Moscow signed, sealed and delivered and that considerable business interests of such industrial mammoths as Mannesmann (pipes) and AEG (compressors) hinge on the deal, we should keep an open mind towards the Reagan proposal. American gas could prove a fine supplement to our current supplies.

Unlike a few years ago, when stringent American price controls curbed gas exploration, resulting in shortages, Ame-

rica now has ample supplies because drilling has been stepped up.

Changing prices were permitted to float under the Carter Administration — at least so far as gas in the individual states was concerned.

Only the gas that is traded among the states is still subject to price controls. But they, too, will be lifted in 1983.

This part-liberalisation has led to a boom in the US gas business and is likely to impart even further impulses once the remaining restrictions are lifted. In other words, America's already ample gas supplies will be boosted still further and are likely to reach a volume that will make exports attractive.

Many gasfields that are ready to produce have been sealed again because of a lack of buyers. This applies particularly to the huge Appalachian fields.

Experts stress that much of the necessary infrastructure needed for gas exports is already available. A complete gas terminal was built some years ago in Cove Point, in Maryland, to enable tankers carrying liquid gas from Algeria to unload.

But the deal fell through due to excessive Algerian demands.

The facility has been mothballed but is completely operational and could serve exports to Europe provided a liquefaction plant is installed. This type of export becomes feasible at a volume of 10bn cubic metres a year or more.

The Essen-based Ruhrgas AG, Europe's biggest gas importer, has so far been lukewarm about gas imports from America. But this could change in the next few years — especially in view of the fact that the company is not exactly enchanted about the envisaged deal with the Soviet Union.

This is borne out by remarks of Ruhrgas board members to the effect that the Russian gas is not vital to Germany.

The following rule of thumb applies to gas purchased: transportation by pipeline is cheaper at distances of up to 3,000 km. Beyond that, it is cheaper to use liquid gas tankers.

Bearing in mind that the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe would extend over some 5,000 km, it becomes obvious that Soviet gas would probably be more expensive than American gas carried by tankers.

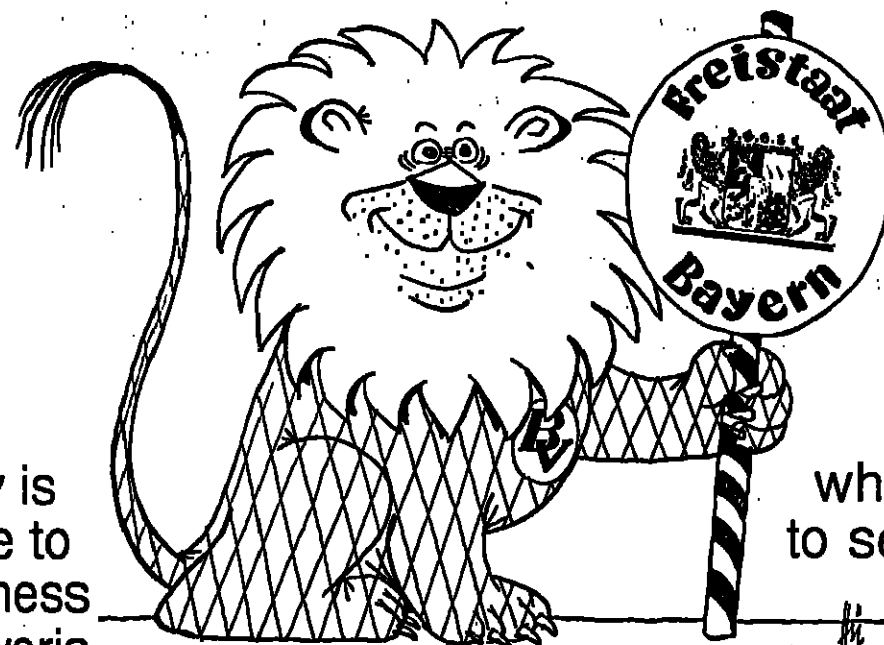
The German gas industry stresses that a deal with the Soviet Union would in no way preclude gas purchases from the United States. A number of contracts are due to expire in the 1990s and alternatives will have to be sought. This could well prove a chance for US gas.

Helmut Meier-Mannhart

(Bildzeitung, 23 August 1981)

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THE SEA

New international maritime court to be based in Hamburg

Hamburg is to be the seat of the International Court for Maritime Affairs, UN Law of the Sea Conference has decided in Geneva. It will be the first UN court based in the Federal Republic of Germany. Split, in Yugoslavia, and the Portuguese capital, also appear to be in the running. When the court is set up, there will be 21 judges, all from different countries. The court will depend on when the new International Law of the Sea Convention enters into force. After seven years at the latest, the draft is nearing completion. The Enterprise, or international seabed mining authority, is to be based near Kingston, Jamaica.

Hamburg was in a tight corner at the UN Law of the Sea Conference, the session of which has just ended in Geneva. Hamburg's successful bid for the new International Court for Maritime Affairs is more than a mark of the political success in which the Federal Republic of Germany is held.

It was also more than the result of a successful promotion, although the conference chairman said women members of the Bonn delegation had worked particularly hard and effectively behind the scenes.

A number of delegations that backed Hamburg rather than Split or Lisbon certainly have done so with clear expectations of a successful applicant.

They will have expected the future location of the new Law of the Sea, as well as to work particularly hard to ensure that the new Convention is agreed.

Bonn has voiced reservations and amendments it would like to make to major features of the convention draft that has been on the table for the past year.

They have much in common with the United States and the Soviet Union, mainly to access to seabed mining and the decision-making processes by which it is to be governed.

Both the Germans and the Americans like to see a more liberal regime of access to the interests and resources of the technologically advanced industrialised countries.

Various groups outside the conference proper, soundings are being taken where there is still leeway for amendments and improvements without going into question the results of eight years of negotiations.

The German and US delegations are alone in expressing a desire for amendments and additions.

When they are considered, the others argue, the convention cannot possibly be regarded as either balanced or as one on which consensus might be reached.

Established producers of cobalt, manganese, nickel and copper have called for better safeguards against the competition seabed output could prove to be a threat without coastlines or with access to the sea have called for a greater share in the exploitation of the seabed and seabed resources in the economic zones allocated to coastal countries.

There would like to see a resumption of discussion about the right of passage through territorial waters and straits.

There are also issues still unresolved, such as the admissibility

of bodies such as the European Community and liberation organisations as parties to and beneficiaries of the convention.

Or take the delimitation of overlapping territorial waters and economic zones by neighbouring countries at daggers drawn over this and other disputes.

What, for the matter, about transitional arrangements to prepare for the institutions envisaged by the terms of the convention and to draw up rules by which they are to be governed?

Hard-liners have urged the conference to conclude discussion of these issues in a fortnight and declare the existing negotiating text ready for approval with as few amendments as possible.

A majority of the Group of 77, which represents the Third World, is also in favour of formalising the draft convention, which is currently no more than an informal text.

But the Third World countries would prefer not to close the door as long as the United States is still reviewing its policy on the Law of the Sea.

So the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference will reconvene for its eleventh session next spring in New York.

But delegations at Geneva noted with reference to the clash between Libya and the US Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean what chaotic and potentially critical developments might arise if agreement were not reached soon on an acceptable compromise.

This incident, it was further argued, surely showed that seabed mining was by no means the crucial, let alone the only problem by which a convention stood or fell.

At least as much consideration must be given to strategic, transport, fishing and research interests.

So no-one could be keen to overstep the mark or conclude a convention agreed without the consent or approval of the United States.

Were this to come about, Bonn would

be in a tight corner whichever line it took. Its special security and seabed mining interests would be in deep water regardless whether it ratified the convention or chose to side with America and not do so. That is why a number of countries expect Bonn to play a more active part as a mediator.

Wolfram van den Wyenberg
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 August 1981)



Ostertor ... an oil guzzler

(Photo: dpa)

Ship outfitted specially to mop up oil slicks

The North Sea oil rig supply ship Ostertor is being refitted at Elsfleth, near Bremen, to mop up oil slicks in German waters.

The Bonn and coastal Land governments bought the ship for DM7.8m and are spending DM3m on the refit.

The Ostertor will be able to mop up a capacity 600 tons of oil using two suction pumps with an hourly intake of 80 tons.

After refitting the ship will also have 2,000 metres of inflatable breakwater rolled on drums in special containers and the pumps to inflate it.

The ship will be ready for service again by the end of October but not fully refitted until March next year, which is when another device is to be put through its paces.

It is a DM30m-plus vessel with twin keels 85 metres long dubbed the Olsau, or oil sow. In waves up to three metres the ship is designed to mop up roughly 5,000 tons of oil slick.

This experimental vessel has been commissioned by a Cuxhaven oil catastrophe committee from the Lühring shipyard in Brake on the lower reaches of the Weser.

Using adjustable propellers the twin sections of the keel can be opened up

into a V-shape. Rotating rollers then scoop up the oil slick.

Between now and 1984 several oil slick vessels are to be built or converted at a combined cost of roughly DM100m.

The fleet will consist of eight flat-bottomed ships capable of negotiating the North Sea coastal shallows and eight seagoing vessels stationed in various ports.

A particularly important development for dealing with oil slicks is an experimental computerised forecasting system to forecast the speed, direction and hour-by-hour position of oil slicks.

Mop-up vessels can then be rushed to the spot. Let us assume that one cell of an oil tanker is ripped open in a collision in the busy German Bight.

The original position of the slick is fed to a computer programmed by Hamburg University department of oceanology and the German Hydrographic Institute, also in Hamburg.

Speed and direction of the slick can be forecast with reference to the various currents in the sector, to tides and water density and to the powerful wind drift in the North Sea.

Weather data are supplied by the German Meteorological Service in Oldenburg, near Frankfurt am Main.

The computer then prints out a forecast of the slick's speed of travel, which in medium wind and swell will be about one-and-a-half knots.

This project was launched in September 1979 but practical trials have only been in progress since May 1981 and are due to end in mid-September.

Non-stop operation of such a crucial experiment has been stymied because the Federal Environment Office in West Berlin lacks the few hundred thousand marks in funds it would take to keep the project going.

Captain Manfred Jahn of Cuxhaven, whose job it is to coordinate oil disaster relief work, is most upset that the project looks like folding for lack of cash.

Early warning of the oil slick's progress could give rescue workers a head's start in protecting ecologically important areas such as the North Sea coastal shallows and, of course, the beaches.

In 13 major shipwrecks over the past six years a mere 3,000 tons of oil have split into the German sector of the North Sea.

But for years statisticians have been warning that by the law of probability this area is due for a major tanker disaster before long.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)

From Kiel to Moscow on the Great Pipeline Run

Russia plans to ship from Kiel to Moscow the 10 million tonnes of steel pipeline Germany is to supply in return for natural gas.

Mayor Karl-Heinz Luckhardt of Kiel made this announcement after five hours of talks with Vladimir Tikhonov, Soviet Deputy Shipping Minister.

Starting next April regular line shipping services are to link the Baltic port and the Soviet capital. There will be two runs a month with a capacity of between 5,000 and 6,000 tonnes of steel.

Services to and from Kiel will be handled by the Soviet merchant navy.

Mr Tikhonov also dealt with the possibility of a rail ferry link between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

He travelled from Kiel to Lübeck to discuss this possibility further.

Herr Luckhardt says the Soviet Union is considering rail ferry services between a West German port and either Kalpeda (Memel) or Tallinn (Reval).

Kiel and Lübeck are not alone in being considered as destinations. So are Hamburg and Bremen. The Russians are thinking in terms of two Soviet and two German ferries.

The authorities were still considering the relative advantages of the various locations and a final decision had yet to be taken, but Herr Luckhardt said that after his talks with Mr Tikhonov he felt sure a decision would be reached soon.

Mr Tikhonov said trade between the two countries had reached such a level that regular freighter services seemed appropriate.

As for the rail ferry link, he hoped the Bonn Transport Ministry would give its approval before long.

He saw no problems arising from the differences in gauge between Western European and Soviet railways.

There had been rail ferry services between Lübeck and Finland for over five years and Finland too had broad-gauge railways.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 August 1981)

■ THE CINEMA

Fassbinder's 'Lola': all action at the Villa Fink

Film director Rainer Werner Fassbinder evidently has something along the lines of a screen compendium of German history in mind.

Lola equally obviously is, in this compendium, his treatment of the post-war *Wirtschaftswunder*, or 'economic miracle' of reconstruction and restoration.

He deals with West Germany in the prosperous 50s as a follow-on, so to speak, to his *Lili Marleen* and *The Marriage of Maria Braun*.

We are shown the post-war period against a background of typical interior decor, of *Nierentische*, or 'kidney-shaped' coffee tables, 'cocktail' armchairs, mobiles and Meckl hedgehog mascots.

The Adenauer era is at its height. 'No Experiments' is the political slogan. The scene is a small town in Germany in a fever of reconstruction and affluence.

The man whose opinion counts in town is Schuckert, a wealthy building contractor played by Mario Adorf. The local bigwigs all pay him their respects, even when they meet in the evening at Villa Fink, the local brothel.

Lola, played by Barbara Sukowa, is the star of the show at Villa Fink; she is also Herr Schuckert's private and personal harlot.

The peace and quiet of the local bigwigs are upset when a new borough engineer and surveyor arrives on the scene. He is Herr von Bohm, played by Armin Mueller-Stahl, who 'falls' promptly in love with Lola.

He is more or less enslaved to her and prepared to run amok in the peaceful, corrupt little city and take the lid off its scandals.

The town is in uproar until Schuckert comes up with the idea of making von Bohm a present of Lola, and suddenly everything is bright and beautiful again in this small town in 1957 Germany.

It is a Fassbinder happy end. Schuckert gives Lola Villa Fink as a wedding present and she hops into bed with him in return while still wearing her wedding veil.

Lola is a Fassbinder period piece combining many of his favourite topics, such as the contradiction between morality and politics, between love and faithfulness, between success and corruption, between decency and the main chance.

He is often extremely effective in his reckoning with the period, including what are arguably shameless effects. In cold elegance and ambiguity he provides us with a shorthand outline of post-war experience.

His imagery incorporates the errors and shortcomings and the deceptive happiness of an affluent decade, regularly interspersed with bombshell effects whenever the action threatens to become inordinately *gemütlich* or nostalgic.

Yet *Lola* can still not be described as a success. Whereas in *The Marriage of Maria Braun* an individual's tale is told, in *Lola* the Zeitgeist is only shown at times.

Maria Braun assumes exemplary quality by virtue of its repletion with German milieu and contemporary historical background. *Lola*, despite an expensive historical facade, does not.

The tale is too limited to subdued lighting effects, gentlemen's evenings,

suppressed belches from champagne, black garters and lingerie.

Fassbinder has here made it too easy for himself. The smooth-checked baby-faces of the affluent years, with their survival techniques and prostitution, remain short on profile.

Not for nothing does he go for acoustic effects, one imagines. One hears the old pop songs from the console radio-gram and the laissez-faire liberal talk of the Erhard economic era at Villa Fink.

The acoustic symbol is given tongue because the visible world falls in its bid to embody symbolism.

But many of the parts are brilliantly played. Barbara Sukowa, a terrific girl in Fassbinder's TV serialisation of Döblin's 20s novel *Berlin Alexanderplatz*, is here a new Fassbinder superstar in her own right.

She successfully prevails against a director who is known for his dictatorial handling of manpower. She is invariably worth seeing, embodying both total simplicity and the quality of a determined beast.

Yet even when she has to wade deep in the muck she still retains a vestige of reliable human quality.

Alongside her we see the former GDR screen star Armin Mueller-Stahl, who gives us her helpless lover sensitively and memorably as a kind of latter-day Professor Unrat, the small-town teacher bewitched and made a fool of by Marlene Dietrich in *The Blue Angel*.

Mario Adorf as the building contractor gives us the post-war profitmaker as a sympathetic swine.

But a number of minor roles, as so often with Fassbinder, are unfortunately depicted in a grotesque manner.

Fassbinder's bid to take the lid off the deceptive iconography of the 50s, to ironise the showy side of the all-round satisfaction behind which apathy and conformity, petty bourgeois morality and corruption lurk does not prove a success.

He deals in terms of decorative arts and crafts with the formal challenge posed by an era. In the final analysis the lion's forepaw that repeatedly seems about to strike lands with no more force than that of a hedgehog's paw.

Uta Gole

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 August 1981)



Getting to grips with local customs.

(Photo: Thomas Stankowski)



Barbara Sukowa as Lola ... a role of contradictions

Chinese film crew develop taste for German beer

At seven in the morning a five-man Chinese camera crew were at the ready on a Munich main square to film Germans on their way to work.

But rush-hour traffic for the most part takes place at several underground levels and the lighting was inadequate.

The Chinese would have preferred to start with a shot of the sunrise over Munich, but their German partners discouraged them, saying that would be a little too conventional.

The crew from Studio Peking are the first from the People's Republic of China ever to film footage in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They are also working on the first-ever German-Chinese co-production. It will be aimed at a mass market of millions of cinemagoers and will, it is hoped, make a substantial contribution towards mutual understanding.

This hope is expressed by Bohemia Film director William Janovsky from Munich. Janovsky is a Czech who graduated from the Prague Film Academy but came to the West in 1968 and has since produced over 40 documentaries in Germany and elsewhere.

The 95-minute co-production is to be entitled *Notes from Germany in 1981*, although it will in fact deal only with West Germany and West Berlin.

There will, however, be footage of the

River Elbe where it is the frontier between the two German states. Janovsky learnt that the Elbe was the frontier back in the ninth century, although then it separated Germany from Slavs.

Mr Bai, heading the Peking film crew, has little to say about the content of the film as planned. He interprets that only the plot aspects are to be shown, and producer Michael Dost felt the Chinese concept was initially somewhat superficial.

After long evenings of discussion the Chinese will come up with a way of thinking that the public and less satisfactory aspects of the Federal Republic cannot be overlooked.

But to begin with the Chinese crew in their blue tunics seemed busy on capturing on film the busy side of Bavaria, which will account for nearly half the total footage.

They filmed Munich folk singing the *Viktualienmarkt*, and drinking a varian beer. They too developed a taste for beer. They also took a look at beer gardens near the city's Chinese head of the German Archaeological Institute, "but there can be no

Mr Bai is keen to screen scenes of countryside. Eighty per cent of the live in the countryside, he explains.

Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Strauss, a regular visitor to China, promised to give an interview. He would prefer to set it against the group of picturesque Rott and Inn towns of Herr Strauss's wife Marianne.

Annemarie Renger, deputy speaker of the Bonn Bundestag, also plans an interview over a cup of Rhine. Top industrial managers, trade union leaders are also on the list.

German industry is to be featured in the film. So the crew is heading for the Ruhr, the Rhine region, Trier, the Moselle birthplace and the Port of Hamburg.

A look is to be taken at the educational system, which is to be covered.

Continued on page 11

ARTIFACTS

Bottle party celebrates discovery of a very old incredible hulk

30 people are sitting amid the massive ruins of the Temple of Samos, not far from the famous Polycrates.

They are chatting, laughing, singing the bottle round. They are members of the German Archaeological Institute, Athens and their assistants.

They are celebrating a "find of the century" — an almost undamaged statue of a man five metres tall, or three metres high.

Archaeologists have been digging the island, which is off the Asia Minor, since 1910, so no one expected a find of this importance.

The statue was found at what is presumed to have been the entrance to the temple of Hera, which was fully destroyed by Western and Eastern barbarians 100 years ago.

The young man measures five metres, or over 16ft, from top to toe, is in mint condition and is an outstanding piece of workmanship in bronze.

The statue is thus two metres taller than the world-famous Kuros in its museum.

The find has yet to be scientifically examined, says Helmut Kyrieles, head of the German Archaeological Institute, "but there can be no

doubt whatever that nothing like it has been discovered so far this century."

To see it in perspective one must go back 2,500 years in the island's history to the south where the romantic port of Pythagorion now stands.

Today it has a population of 2,500 at most. In those days more than 100,000 people lived in what, for a while, was the centre of a gigantic state with countless colonies all over the Mediterranean.

In the harbour, the pier of which is still in use, 100 fifty-oar galleys, the island's famed and feared naval fleet, lay at anchor.

The empire was ruled by the notorious tyrant Polycrates, whose name every German senior school student will associate with the Schiller poem *Der Ring des Polykrates*.

It was he who had built the Eupalinos viaduct, a city wall over six kilometres long that can still be seen. It later took Pericles a lengthy siege and battering rams to take the city.

Polycrates also had the best Greek artists at his court. They built him palaces, temples and the Heraion, a magnificent shrine to the goddess Hera three miles outside the ancient city.

Linked to the city by a special avenue five metres wide, it was reputed to be the most beautiful shrine in Ancient Greece.

Magnificent works of art lined the

avenue leading up to the temple, which was agreed to be the outstanding architectural achievement of the era.

In addition to a famous statue of Hera that was destroyed in fourth century AD Constantinople, there were statues of the other gods and famous scientists, such as Pythagoras, a man of Samos, and distinguished generals. Rich families were entitled to erect other, sacrificial statues in the temple. The statue of the young man now found seems to have been one of these.

But Samos' glory was soon to decline. Athens and Sparta disputed control over it. It later came under Egyptian, Hellenistic and Roman influence.

In the process it was destroyed so thoroughly that not one stone was left standing on top of the other.

What was left of the magnificent marble works of art was shipped away from the island, used to build new homes or simply burnt into chalk.

Archaeologists have long realised that where a chalk oven now stands there was often a temple in classical antiquity.

Samos was not ceded to modern Greece until 1912, but the Athens section of the German Archaeological Institute had already been associated with excavations on the island for some years.

The total population of Samos was down to 40,000 and it had been forgotten by the rest of the world.

The new find was made by a local man during the two-month summer dig. "We were excavating the entrance to the Temple of Hera because we suspected there might still be works of art in the vicinity," says Helmut Kyrieles.

"Suddenly our man hit something that looked like a big white stone. It was the statue's shoulder blade."

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Three times life size (Photo: Reger)

Once they had laid bare the entire statue the archaeologists discovered that it seemed to have survived the epochs of destruction virtually unscathed.

A leg and an arm were missing, but probably on exhibit in a museum somewhere or other. So they were, having been found years ago, one having been immured into the wall of a house.

The find was made at a time when Greek architects in Samos-Vati, modern capital of the island and 12 miles away, were putting the finishing touches to plans for a DM800,000 extension to the local museum.

The money was to be raised by the Volkswagen Foundation. The architects immediately designed a further extension to house the newly-found five-metre four-ton marble giant.

Karl-Heinz Reger (Allgemeine Zeitung, 19 August 1981)

Revealing insights into the mysterious Etruscans

Hamburg's Museum of Arts and Crafts, host to the Tutankhamen exhibition, is holding another fascinating insight into the Ancient World, an exhibition on the Etruscans.

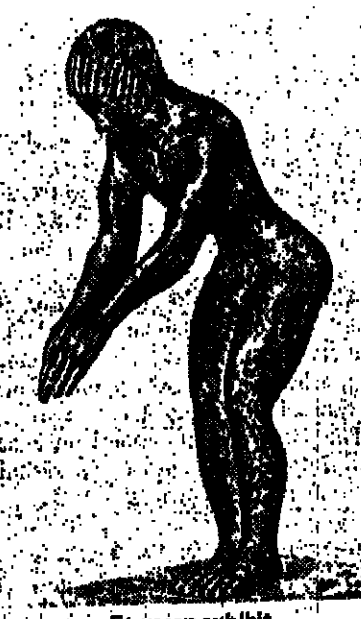
"There have been many books and articles about the mysterious Etruscans but exhibitions are few and far between. The last major one in Germany was held 25 years ago."

The present exhibition, held in the foyer of an office building and sponsored by the Interversa company, is managed by Wilhelm Hornbostel, head of the Arts and Crafts Museum's department of antiquities.

It is not as comprehensive as the 1956 Cologne exhibition but is still impressive with its 160-odd valuable exhibits illustrating Etruscan art from the early Villanovian civilisation of the ninth century BC to the late era.

So it covers nearly a millennium, drawing mainly on the outstanding Etruscan stock of the Arts and Crafts Museum but including work loaned by nearly all major German museums and private collections.

The origin of the Etruscans is far from clear. The latest view is that they were a distinct nation inhabiting the area now known as Tuscany.



Etruscan exhibit (Photo: Catalogue)

"Etruria was not a state, merely a league of cities whose inhabitants were evidently well-heeled, relying mainly on agriculture and the ore trade for their prosperity."

In both they had plenty to offer and as a result they were able to invest heavily.

Continued on page 12

■ MEDICINE

Effect of those pills influenced by when you take them

The time of day a drug or medicine is taken has a great influence on its effect.

In some cases, the effect is reversed. Some painkillers are effective twice as long when they are taken early in the morning, for example, or late at night.

The time of the year is also a factor which causes variation.

These differences are, of course important both to the drug industry and to the doctor.

There are only a few of the astonishing findings of chronopharmacology, a new branch of medicine represented in Germany by Professor Heinz von Mayenbach of the Hanover Medical School's Anatomy Department.

In an article published in the medical journal *Therapiewoche*, vol. 12/81 he describes the changing effects of drugs.

Most research so far has been devoted to the different effects depending on the time of day, the circadian changes. But recent animal experiments show great differences depending on the season as well.

The changes were evident even with animals that were completely shut off from environmental indicators that act as a natural timing device and tell the animal what the season is.

For example, the duration and colour elements of daylight, the temperature and season-related food.

The time element is most dramatically demonstrated by the fact that a given dosage of a poison can be harmless at one time and lethal at another.

For instance, a phenobarbitone (a sleeping drug) dosage of 190mg per kilo of body weight administered at noon is lethal while the same dosage given at night produces virtually no effects whatsoever.

Every drug has its own effects and reacts differently to changes in the time of day or season.

This can be demonstrated in human beings by using allergies to dust, pollen,

certain drugs or even sun rays as an example.

Such allergies are usually caused by the release of the hormone histamine which can result in an itch, asthma, hayfever, etc.

The symptoms are usually treated with antihistamines. But chronopharmacological research shows that the antihistamine is less effective when the drug is taken at 7 a.m. But the effects last longer. The effect in the evening is more dramatic but shorter.

The difference is probably because the body releases less histamine during the day than later.

Painkillers and local anaesthesia are particularly prone to variation.

The effectiveness is much shorter during the night and in the early hours of the morning than in the afternoon. Interestingly, such differences occur also with placebos.

The reasons certainly have to do with the biological rhythms of the body in terms of time of day or season.

This coordination of bodily processes with the movement of celestial bodies relates not only to the sleep-wakefulness rhythm but also to tissues and organs.

All tissues and blood samples that have been examined so far in the course of this research project show clear biochemical changes depending on the time of day. The extent of these changes is dramatic, the difference being five- to eightfold.

These rhythmically changing activities of organs and tissues are due to the processes of metabolism. And since the metabolism in its turn depends on the performance of tissues, they must also change in keeping with the time of day in order to fulfil their function.

This rhythmic process is due to the fact that many metabolism processes of cells are incompatible with each other in biochemical terms and can therefore not take place simultaneously but must happen consecutively. In each instance this leads to a rhythmic change in the structure of the cells.

Depending on their current condition, certain cells are more sensitive to specific drugs and are thus more or less capable of absorbing them.

Professor von Mayenbach stresses that this should be taken into account in long-term treatment since the time of day when a certain medication is taken has a major bearing on its curative effects.

Experiments show that the phases in which a specific drug (as for instance in the case of drugs used in cancer treatment to retard the growth of cells) has the fewest side effects and the most curative effects can be determined and should be taken into account.

The time element is of particular importance in preventing damage to an embryo. Certain anti-cancer drugs develop harmful side effects only at specific times of day.

Translated by Rolf Degen
Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 August 1981

Helping hand for the not-so-ill

and to some extent also in employers and ministers.

The younger among the singles depend more on the employer than is generally assumed — and probably more than most employers would like.

The young ones in this category also tend to depend on modern open-minded ministers.

The married pin their hopes primarily on the family. Widowed patients show a deep-rooted pessimism, trusting no-one except what remains of the family. It is this group that has the highest suicide rate due to loneliness.

The divorced show a tendency to cling desperately to psychiatrists, social workers, family doctors and employers.

The latter play a particularly important role for divorced women. Many of them focus their entire attention on the job after the breakdown of the marriage.

But once they become psychologically ill even this anchor is in jeopardy. An understanding superior at work can therefore do a great deal to stabilise the condition of such people.

Patients who are hospitalised for the first time pin most of their hopes on their close relatives.

Those who have been hospitalised before no longer like to depend on the family. They hope for help from the pastor, the family doctor, the employer (this is particularly predominant among women) and the psychiatrist (particularly pronounced with men).

The Etruscans

Continued from page 11

vity in the arts, as in everyday life which luxuriously appointed guests testify.

Their own artistic activities bear witness to the Villanova civilisation, named after a place where finds were made near Bologna.

In the seventh century BC an oriental wave, followed from 475 BC by a golden age strongly influenced by Ancient Greece.

The Hamburg exhibition demonstrates these trends. Exhibits in categories of monument bear witness to the Etruscans except writings.

The glass cabinets feature a collection of earthenware, terracotta and exquisite gold statues in porous tufa.

Bowls, vases, jars and urns alternate with figures and monumental sphinxes — one smiles mysteriously.

They set the Etruscans apart from their Greek counterparts both in terms of art history.

Unlike the Greeks, Etruscans neglected life-size statues, probably because they lacked the material to not have the marble.

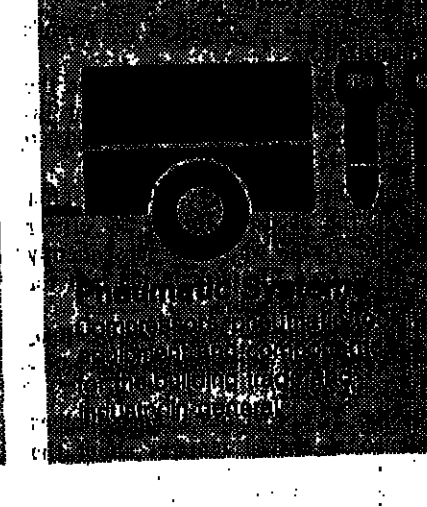
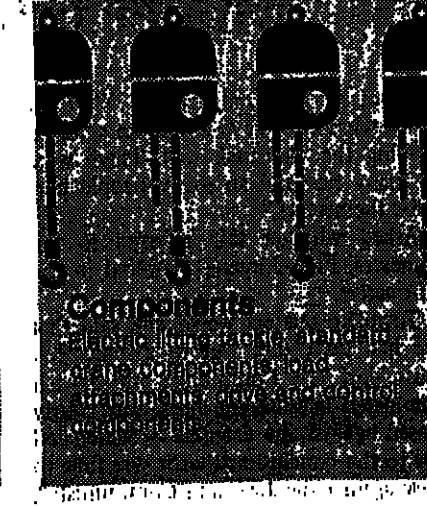
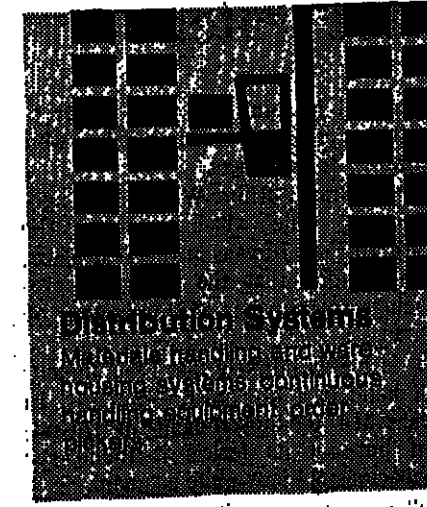
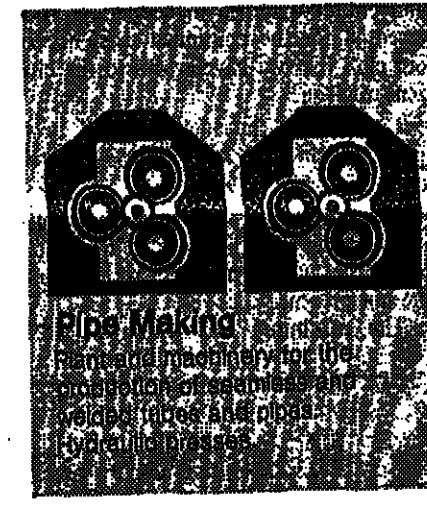
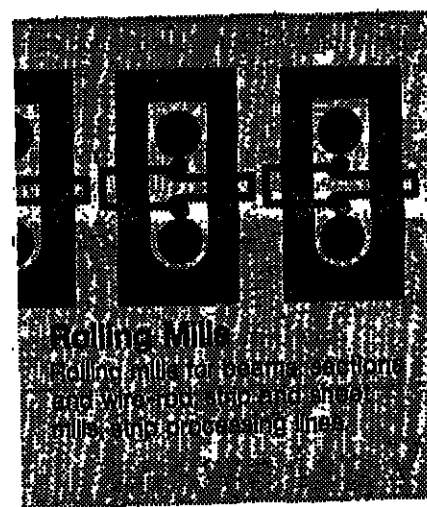
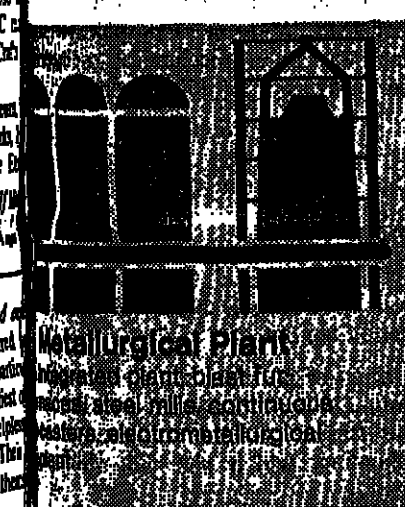
The Hamburg exhibition has a number of highlights, especially a golden wreath ornament for a couple, back to the third century BC, acquired by the Arts and Crafts Museum.

It was bought for the museum six-figure sum in Deutschland. The sponsors of the exhibition.

Translated by Rolf Degen
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 19 August 1981)

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Film crew

Continued from page 10

are currently studying and conducting research in the Federal Republic.

Heidelberg and Konstanz Universities are twinned with Chinese universities. Two Chinese professors are probing the Bavarian educational system.

After two months' investigation they feel vocational training in Bavarian schools is particularly well worth emulating, whereas they take a dim view of specialisation at senior level.

The German film team lend a hand with information, advice and technical equipment. They too take footage, including footage of how their Chinese counterparts go about their work.

So in fact two films about how Chinese view West Germany are in the making. The one will be screened in 3,000 copies in cinemas and on TV from October in China; the other will be seen in the same order from November in Germany.

It will definitely be a great leap forward in the consciousness of a great, but far-off nation.

Karl Stankiewicz

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 21 August 1981)

SOCIETY

The last pinch for boys' lusty night of bidding

The annual auction of unmarried women in the Rhineland town of Köslar, near Jülich, is in danger of coming to an end.

The stumbling block for the function, which has been run by the traditional number of 80 bachelors in the May Club since 1857, is the data protection laws.

Every April 30 the club meets. The names of the women, all between 16 and 50, are called out, and the bidding takes place.

The women are not present. They wait at home for a messenger to bring the good (or not so good) news.

Successful bidders have the right to wine and dine their purchase throughout May and marry her later.

The marriage does, however, depend on the consent of both parties.

It now appears that this quaint habit including even a bulk-buy arrangement when there were too many women may be destined to founder on the law.

The club no longer has access to the necessary data with which to find suitable females to go under the hammer.

Since North Rhine-Westphalia's Data Abuse Act came into force in December 1978 the Jülich city administration has steadfastly refused to provide the club with the lists of unmarried women.

According to a city spokesman, the

Act precludes the disclosure of personal data to unauthorised persons.

But the club argues that it is not "unauthorised".

Walter Kremer, the vice-president of the club and himself a civil servant, put the matter before the Petition Committee of North Rhine-Westphalia's state legislature, asking that an exception be made.

He wrote: "In the past two years we managed to make do with old lists we had, adding names of women who were known to us personally. But this has been unsatisfactory because we cannot possibly learn of all changes in the female population."

"This has led to problems with the annual auctions because the lists in our possession did not show the current position."

"As a result, there has been considerable dissatisfaction because many girls felt that they were deliberately excluded from the auctions."

"I am asking you: how are we to get the names we need when all authorities such as the city administration, schools and churches refuse to cooperate? It is essential for the continued existence of our club that we have access to the citizens' register."

Customarily, the auctioning off takes place in the bar *Zur goldenen Brezel* on the night of 30 April.

Some 100 to 120 women usually come under the hammer. They know about the auction and approve of it but are not present.

The minimum bid which in 1857

(when the club was founded) was 2 groschen has risen to DM5.

The names of the individual women are called out and auctioned off one by one.

The women themselves sit at home awaiting the messenger who tells them what price they have fetched and who the buyer is.

The bachelor has the right to wine and dine his "purchase" throughout the month of May and may marry her later if the two agree.

There have never been any problems, not even as a result of the fact that sometimes there are 80 bachelors for 120 women.

This discrepancy has been solved by auctioning off those women who have not managed to find a buyer themselves as individuals in job lots of, say, five or more.

This practical and — at least for the men — satisfactory solution met with little understanding among the Düsseldorf legislators.

The petition committee passed the buck to the interior ministry which, after a cursory glance at the file, handed the matter back to the committee saying that personal data may be passed on only if the recipient has a justified interest in them and if the interests of the person concerned are in no way harmed.

But since the interior ministry did not want to provoke a rebellion among the bachelors of Köslar it did not dwell on the matter of how justified the interest of the club in these data is but based its rejection on the grounds that releasing the information would run counter to the ladies' interests.

Says Walter Kremer: "The ladies will be sorry... I'm one hundred per cent sure of that."

Hasso Ziegler

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 August 1981)

Remarks on TV get award winner into hot water

conduct of the trial, saying: "I don't know what to believe any more since attending the Majdanek trial. There were so many lies and so many people perjured themselves."

Asked whether this referred to the witness, Frau Jürgens answered in the affirmative.

To make matters worse, she said that she had no choice but to assume that Düsseldorf was Communist and Jewish dominated because the press was clearly biased against the accused — which led her to the conclusion that it was time to "rise against the Jews and Communists".

The court itself also came under heavy criticism by Josefina Jürgens. She accused the presiding judge of having permitted "terrorists" to force him to remand Frau Ryan into custody along with three other accused.

The term "terrorist" referred to "Beate Klarsfeld and other Jews and Communists."

And then, to top it all, she said: "This lousy Majdanek trial has made people hate the Jews."

The response to these statements was swift in coming. Only a day later, the Executive Board of the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation stripped her of her membership, and the chairman of the Jewish community in Berlin

threatened to return his own Order of Merit in protest if Frau Jürgens were permitted to keep hers.

The North Rhine-Westphalian government, which had proposed the award to Frau Jürgens in the first place, recommended that the necessary proceedings to strip her of this honour be started.

It is highly unlikely that Frau Jürgens will hand over the order voluntarily. In fact, when the government in Düsseldorf put out its feelers it found the pugnacious old lady quite adamant.

She made it quite clear that she would fight to retain the order — and how long this can take is anybody's guess.

According to the President's Office, the procedure would have to be based on a decree against which the person concerned can naturally appeal and go through all appeals courts.

But such a court case, which now seems inevitable, could also prove beneficial inasmuch as it would at last clarify the question as to who is worthy of the order.

There has never before been a court ruling on this issue, because nobody has tested it.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 August 1981)

A slice of life: no job for woman baker

Hamburger Abendblatt

Patricia Westrich, 26, is the woman in the Saar to be married as a baker.

But she is still not allowed to work. Regulations dating from 1938 say no woman can begin work before 14.

Since most bakers begin about 14, Frau Westrich's three-year apprenticeship would appear to have been finished. No baker is prepared to hire her.

There was no law to prevent her serving an apprenticeship and working at the crack of dawn. The regulation that prevents women from starting work before 6 a.m. has no exceptions to apprentices doing so if they help their vocational training.

Frau Westrich is once more jobless. Her next employer went broke. She subsequently held two other jobs but was fired shortly before her period ran out.

She was 20 when she went to the Labour Office vocational counsellor in the suggestion that she complete her schooling, which she did within two years.

On graduating, she went to the Labour Office vocational counsellor in an effort to become a locksmith or carpenter or, preferably, a tool and die maker.

But this proved impracticable and the counsellor in the end convinced her that her best bet was to train as a baker.

She accepted his advice and after a three-year training period, qualified as a journeyman, becoming the Saarland's first retrained woman baker.

The three-year apprenticeship was vain and she found herself unemployed once more.

She has clearly received wrong advice from the Labour Office. There is no recourse against that.

It took 24 letters to the Labour Office in which Frau Westrich pointed out her vocational difficulties are due to the Office's misleading advice.

Office's misleading advice. Nuremberg rehabilitation centre handicapped.

If all goes well, Patricia Westrich will become a trained occupation by the time she is 30.

She says: "Given the usual support by the authorities, I managed to go straight from my apprenticeship to old age pension."

Gero Gens

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 August 1981)

SPORT

How amateurs run all the way to the bank

plans. In two years he and London promoter Andy Norman, who has Steve Ovett under contract, plan to control the market via contracts with TV companies.

The 11 July Bislett Games were a foretaste of what they have in mind. Seventy-five per cent of the sponsors' cash was to be paid to the superstar (currently Coe or Ovett) and 10 to 15 per cent to the pacemakers.

The rest was for the also-rans, including many famous names. Said Hansen: "They only get \$200 to \$300 but come all the same. They know they can boost their prospects for other meetings."

He will probably be the first full-time amateur athletics promoter. Norman is a police officer by profession, yet he organises sports meetings in Budapest, in Australia and in New Zealand.

Organisers of European meetings have set up a lobby with the lofty aim of keeping athletes' demands to within bounds. But they are making no headway whatever.

This is because the governing body, the International Amateur Athletics Federation, is turning a blind eye to practices.

At the European Cup final in Zagreb the main sponsor was a Japanese sportswear manufacturer who paid \$500,000 to be optically present at strategic points all over the stadium.

Outgoing IAAF president Adrian Paulsen of the Netherlands lamented this was completely against the rules but

left it at that. The Yugoslavs got what they wanted: hard convertible cash.

"We have no choice but to follow suit," says Klaus Wolfmann of Puma, the German sportswear manufacturer, whose name is boldly emblazoned on the singlet of athletes under contract.

Rinaldo Nehemiah sported the first Puma singlet after setting up a new 110 metres hurdles world record in Zurich.

The leading US trackshoe manufacturer no longer signs season's contracts with athletes. Payouts are made for wins or records at international championships or major meetings only.

So the top-ranking stars take money from both the organiser of the meeting and from sports equipment manufacturers. But if they are out of the running injured, that is it.

Hire and fire methods hold sway. The amateur code no longer counts. It is just a scrap of paper.

The tax authorities are hard on athletes' heels. US moneyspinners are already taxed. They are not yet taxed in Europe, but in Germany the tax offices have started asking to see organisers' books.

But Steve Ovett's was an exceptional case in Lausanne last year, where he had to pay eight per cent tax on his winner's earnings of 15,000 francs to the Swiss canton of Vaud.

The big time is the tacit privilege of a favoured few, however. Discus thrower Werner Hartmann is typical of the average athlete.

He knows what goes on yet says he would happily pay DM100 to take part in Zurich. He is a printer by trade and realises that except at the top, and in the track events not the field, athletics does not pay (in cash).

Robert Hartmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 August 1981)

Authorities 'ignored' drug tests

He also complains that the UCI's medical commission accredits laboratories that lack equipment and experience to ensure satisfactory analysis.

"Accreditation regulations have long ceased to be in keeping with the latest level of scientific knowledge," he says.

Even more alarmingly, he suspects that samples are tampered with: "Despite the tightening-up of checks I have no choice but to come to this conclusion."

"I can hardly fail to do otherwise when samples sent to me contain high nicotine counts for cyclists who are non-smokers and the urine contains high concentrations of softeners and lipids."

Manfred Donike was a member of the German Tour de France team in 1960 and 1961, so he knows what he is talking about.

He says, for instance, that the UCI ought to take urine samples at six-day races and the lucrative criterion events, not just in major tours and the classic events.

"These are events I feel to be particularly drug-prone," he says, "but the UCI refuses to take up my proposal."

So far this year only two drug offenders have been disqualified: Johann van de Velde, winner of the Liège-Bastogne-Liège race, and Jo Mass, winner of the Tour of Belgium.

Both men's samples were analysed by Professor Donike of Cologne. "I really don't set out to catch out the poor devils," he says. "Often enough it isn't their fault. But it's the principle of the matter."

In Belgium, France and Italy the use of prohibited drugs is banned by law, so all cases must be followed up.

His aim is not to discriminate against cycling in particular either. It is one of the few sports that have voluntarily accepted drug checks.

With the stamina it calls for, cycling is particularly in danger, while at the same time many a seeming drug offence is not as serious as it may seem.

There are times when a cyclist must decide whether to abandon a race or a stage or to take powerful drugs to keep a cold under control.

The cases Donike lists in which drug checks were positive but no action was taken are as follows:

- Five cases in the 1980 Tour of Luxembourg, only one of which was acted on.

- Three cases in the 1981 Hennin-ger Race.

- Two cases in the 1980 Tour of Germany.

- One case each in the 1980 and 1981 Giro d'Italia, the 1980 Cologne amateur race, the 1981 Tour of Luxembourg, the 1981 Three-Nations Championship in Luxembourg and the 1981 Tour of Germany.

His laboratory does not check samples taken in the Tour de France, where this year not a single instance of drug findings was reported.

Heiner Boelgen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 August 1981)



Klaus Ludwig ... high point of career. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Ludwig and his Porsche take the title

Rhinelander Klaus Ludwig, 31, was overjoyed at having clinched the 1981 German motor racing championship in his Porsche.

With two races to go to the end of the season he made sure of his second German championship by winning his ninth race this season.

"This title win is definitely a new high point in my career," said radio and TV mechanic Ludwig.

He is already planning for next season. In addition to the motor racing championship he intends to compete in the works world championship.

He has not yet signed a fresh contract with Ford's of Cologne but feels sure this is only a formality. And he certainly has no plans to retire.

"Why should I?" he asks. "I am still only 31."

For Ford's Erich Zakowski he has this year won nine out of 11 races to make sure of regaining the title he first won in 1979.

Since the German championship was launched in its present form in 1972 he and Hans Heyer have shared the honours. Heyer has most points and Ludwig most wins, 34, to his credit.

He has been racing since 1970 and came third in the overall ratings at his first attempt in the championships seven years ago.

Ludwig, a family man and a keen surfer in his spare time too, has only once tried his hand at another class, Formula 2. That was in 1977.

He was unsuccessful, largely because his car was not the best, and found it hard as a young professional racing driver to get a look-in again among the assembly-line cars.

Even though he won the last race of the 1977 season in the Schnitzer BMW Turbo he had to shell out DM30,000 for his first three races in 1978 as No. 3 driver in the Porsche team run by Georg Loos of Cologne.

But the investment proved worthwhile. In 1979, after having switched to the Kremer brothers, Ludwig was the man of the season.

He and his Porsche showed the opposition a clean pair of radials, winning 10 out of 11 races.

Yet despite the axiom never change a winning team he switched to Ford at the end of that season for a handsome DM150,000 a year.

dpa

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 28 August 1981)